

Peace Parley—152d Day of the Armistice

and French parliaments are mobilizing for a proposal to exact nothing less than full indemnification of the Allies by Germany for all the costs of the war and are insisting on Germany's ability to pay the full bill, the American representatives on the reparations commission express considerable doubt whether even the account to be presented to Germany under the plan adopted by the council of four (estimated at about \$45,000,000,000, with the payment spread over a period of thirty years) can or will be collected in full.

They assert they can see the possibility that the ways and means of holding Germany to payment will grow weaker as the years pass and that Germany may take advantage of some convenient opportunity in later years to repudiate her obligations to the present Allied powers under the peace treaty.

Recalls Russia's Action

They recall the action of Russia in repudiating the restrictive Black Sea clauses of the treaty imposed at the conclusion of the Crimean War at a moment when a new political constellation in Europe gave the Emperor of Russia a fair amount of certainty that Russia could do this with impunity.

For this reason the American and other delegates on the reparations commission have opposed a new proposal which the French brought in to specify labor and other requisitions for the restoration of the devastated French provinces in the first few years after peace, maintaining that this revived the principle of priority as between the various creditors of Germany, which had been rejected by the commission and the council of four.

Backs Smaller Nations

They argued that France in this way might receive disproportionately a large share of her claims in the first years while the ability of the associated governments to enforce payments was still good and that other states dependent upon later payments in money and materials might be left "holding the bag" if Germany proved recalcitrant.

The difficulty probably will be met by the French offer to account to the other countries for the cash value of labor, materials, cattle and other things exacted for the restoration of the nine northern provinces.

Germany, although her prisoners will be released at the end of the armistice, probably will be required in the peace settlement to provide a part of the labor needed for rebuilding all devastated regions as well as labor at home in the manufacture or production of materials to be used in restoration work.

Peace Parley Progress Greater in 48 Hours Than in Preceding 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON, April 11.—More progress has been made in the peace conference during the last forty-eight hours than during the entire previous two weeks, according to advices received at the White House to-day from Paris.

Without giving details, these advices indicate that some of the chief difficulties delaying progress in the negotiations had been overcome and that the President had obtained acceptance of certain of the important points for which he had been contending.

News that the proposed league of nations covenant had been amended so as to except the Monroe Doctrine caused much interest, but in the absence of the textual amendment Senators who have opposed the original plan withheld comment.

"I will have nothing to say regarding the amendment until I have seen a copy of it," said Senator Lodge.

A similar attitude was taken by Sen-

ators Harding, of Ohio, and Johnson, of California, both Republicans, and other opponents of the original covenant.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, late chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed satisfaction over exception of the Monroe Doctrine.

Henri Georges Stephan Adolphe de Blowitz, a French journalist, had a long and notable career as Paris correspondent of "The London Times," beginning in 1871. In 1878, in the closing hours of the Congress of Berlin, which remade the map of southeastern Europe, his enterprise enabled the "Times" to publish the text of the treaty on the day it was being signed at Berlin.

Peace Parley Secrecy Is Again Scored by Press in Paris

PARIS, April 11.—The discussion of the Saar basin question by the council of four yesterday took a turn favorable to French national interests, according to the "Echo de Paris." The paper believes that yesterday may mark a turning point in the history of the peace conference, finding partial justification in the fact that the Saar debate finally turned toward an arrangement apparently acceptable to our national interests. We are to have the right to exploit the Saar mines and an indispensable condition of success—shall possess full administrative powers.

"Le Journal" speaks of the unstable barometer of the peace conference, citing contradictory news given out from day to day in regard to Poland and the questions of reparations and responsibilities, adding: "In the face of such examples it will be understood that it is well to accept with some reserve the favorable impressions of yesterday's debate on the Saar which have been made known. It appears a decisive step has been taken, but we are not told at the end of last week that the whole affair had been decided in principle? That did not prevent President Wilson from reopening the debate on Tuesday when the text drawn up by the drafting committee was presented. Who can say a new difficulty will not arise to-morrow?"

Allies Need Lessons

"L'Action Francaise" makes Lord Curzon's question, "Are you sure of war's need?" the text of an editorial, wherein it says: "In peace the Entente has to learn the same lessons as in war. One would say they had learned nothing and did not know Germany and the British any better than in 1915. Events which take place surprise them as much as they were surprised by Bulgaria's entrance into the war and the crushing of the Serbs. The poorly prepared and unhappy Gallipoli expedition, ironically called a splendid failure by the English, has for a pendant the evacuation of Odessa, which adds nothing brilliant to our account. "Ignorance and error, poverty in conception, weakness in execution, these are the causes which prolonged the war and now imperil peace."

"Too Much Mystery"

The paper declares the peace conference finally recognized, though not clearly enough, that the first thing in order of importance is to make peace with Germany. "Yet," it adds, "the cooks of our alliance don't know where to take hold of this lobster that founders everything that happens in Germany surprises and bewilders the conference and has an air of mystery, the key whereof is lacking to the persons charged to settle the fate of the Germans. And curiosity, which is the beginning of knowledge, is equally lacking."

Klotz Promises France Complete Rehabilitation

PARIS, April 11.—In the course of discussion in the Chamber of Deputies of the bill regarding war damages, Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, in answering questions of Deputies, declared it was impossible to give details of the work of the peace conference. "The negotiators," he said, were bringing all their patriotism to bear upon the solution of problems involving the future of France, and he advised the Deputies to continue to exercise restraint and a wise course, declaring that he would bring in, within a fortnight, a plan for a financial organization that would enable all the devastated regions to recast themselves.

Election Shows Labor Covenant Swing From Lloyd George By Gompers

Defeat of Lord Eustace Percy by Commander Kenworthy Taken as Rebuke to the Premier

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.) LONDON, April 11.—The victory of Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Independent Liberal, over Lord Eustace Percy in the bye-election for the Central District of Hull is a political event exceeding in importance even the success of Newbold, the Independent Liberal candidate for the West Leyton seat in Parliament.

Lord Percy, who was a member of the Foreign Office and assistant to Lord Robert Cecil at Paris, had the support of Premier Lloyd George as well as of Balfour and Bonar Law. He was defeated, however, by nearly 1,000 votes, though in the December election Sir Mark Sykes won the seat by a majority of more than 10,000. Kenworthy is opposed to the continuance of conscription and to the military campaign against the Bolsheviks in Russia.

The Conservatives contend the result is due to the country's dissatisfaction with what they call Lloyd George's "weakening" in regard to his election pledges. On the other hand, the Liberals declare the result shows conclusively that the country desires to return to normal conditions.

This is only another of the many striking illustrations of the way the political winds are blowing. During the last fortnight labor candidates have won remarkable victories in district elections in all parts of the kingdom. The Labor party is building up its organization from the ground, and its progress has been more rapid than even the most sanguine of its supporters expected. The party is now in control in scores of local districts, not only in the great industrial centers, but in rural districts as well.

On top of all this comes a serious revolt in Parliament itself. Although a majority of the Coalitionists, especially the Liberals, are expected to support Lloyd George in any decisive task he may undertake, there is a body of Conservatives who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the Premier's course at Paris and ready to call him to account.

Premier's Future Questioned

If these bye-elections are indicative of serious political unrest in the country it is even possible that the Lloyd George government, which won the most sweeping victory in British history, may not last out its normal time. That possibility raises the question whether the Premier would swing to the Liberals or attempt to form a union with Labor.

The forecast of the amount of indemnity to be demanded of Germany is far more satisfactory to many of Lloyd George's Conservative supporters, and if he explains in Parliament next week that it is not possible to obtain any more they will remain discontented.

Sinn Fein Attacks Wilson as 'Machiavelli'

Dublin Parliament Ready to Join League of Nations on Basis of Equality

DUBLIN, April 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Sinn Fein Parliament to-day discussed the league of nations. Professor Edward de Valera said Ireland was ready to become a constituent unit, but only on the basis of the equality of rights of all nations, great and small. The whole hope of the world was in President Wilson, he continued, but the present league covenant was not democratic. He called the principle of equality and would set up a greater tyranny than ever before. The member for Monaghan attacked President Wilson and called him "The Machiavelli of the new world, intent on forcing a sham league of nations on prostrate humanity."

Others speakers criticized the American President, but Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, said President Wilson was at the present time fighting England, France and Italy, and that Ireland would support him in his conflict with the old diplomacy.

Debs Prepares for Jail; Scorns Pardon

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 11.—Eugene V. Debs, under sentence for violating the espionage law, said at his home here to-day that he was getting ready to begin his sentence in a Federal prison. He declared he would not ask for one minute's delay or respite, and added:

"During my incarceration my comrades will be true and my enemies will be satisfied, and therefore, as far as I am concerned, all is well with the world. I make it an almost invariable rule to never deny or contradict anything that appears about me in the press, no matter how false it may be; however, to ask for a pardon is to confess guilt."

Regarding statements to the effect that he had threatened to call a general strike if sent to prison, Debs said: "This charge is absolutely false and baseless."

Nicaraguan Frontiers Watched for Bolsheviks

SAN SALVADOR, April 10.—The Nicaraguan government has received information that Bolshevik agents are arriving in that country for the purpose of secretly reaching capitals and principal cities in Central America. Authorities at ports and along the frontiers have received orders to be especially vigilant in detaining men suspected of being Bolsheviks.

BELLANS
INDIGESTION
6 BELLANS
Hot water
Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION

Federation of Labor Head Protests to President Against the Exemption of Oriental Workers

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, who arrived in New York Thursday night from Paris, last night cabled President Wilson protesting against amendments to the covenant of the International Labor Conference adopted yesterday by the peace conference. The cable was occasioned by notice from Paris that George N. Barnes, a labor member of the British Parliament, proposed exempting Oriental nations from the international labor legislation it is proposed to set up. All of the amendments offered by Barnes were adopted yesterday by the conference.

"I cabled President Wilson," said Mr. Gompers, announcing the filing of his protest, "that I am impelled to protest against any amendments or reopening of the covenant. It took the labor representatives of the world two months to perfect the covenant and I most emphatically protest against reopening it."

This protest, Mr. Gompers added, was in response to a cablegram from Paris stating that Mr. Barnes had offered an amendment which makes formal declaration that working conditions peculiar to the Orient make absolute world unanimity in labor legislation impossible.

Five Chief Provisions
Earlier in the day Mr. Gompers announced his belief the covenant for an international labor body would be accepted by the peace conference, and that in addition President Wilson and his associates had been asked to include these provisions in the peace treaty:

1. That eight hours be the maximum working day for labor.
2. That human labor must not be considered or treated as a commodity, this in effect internationalizing the Clayton act.
3. That all countries compel the payment of wages adequate for the proper support of human life.
4. That the principle of equal pay for women for equal work be recognized and established.
5. That child labor be everywhere prohibited.

German Revolt "Opera Bouffe"
These provisions, Mr. Gompers said, were in addition to the requirements laid down in the report of the labor conference providing for an international labor body, which the peace conference accepted yesterday and which he expects to be made part of the peace treaty. "The 'provision' he used the diplomatic term for agreement," he declined to describe in detail, insisting that it must be made public in Paris.

Mr. Gompers denounced the revolution in Germany as "opera bouffe," declaring among other things that he has yet to hear of a single German who "regrets, much less repents, the most monumental crime against civilization."

State's Rights Not Abridged
"There was a great deal of talk," he explained, "in arranging for the United States to become a party to such a treaty or convention, due largely to our dual form of government, because of which labor questions are largely determined by states and not by Congress. The United States could not enter into any international agreement in any way trespassing on the rights of the states. This was met by a provision that in the case of a government based on a federated system like the United States the consent of the state legislatures would be necessary to make the treaty binding."

"There is another feature," he said, "that the United States as a whole could not be asked to accept a treaty that would include in foreign commerce and in foreign commerce are included sea traffic and the seamen's act. As many maritime powers object to the seamen's act, it was necessary to safeguard it by international agreement. It is protected by a protocol (and I am very proud of having drafted it) under which no state shall be asked or required to enforce any agreement or convention of the labor conference which shall imply lower standards or lesser rights, or which shall act as a precedent for the standard in the world, and this protocol protects that."

"In addition to this document, there were a number of declarations which were submitted to the peace conference and asked that they be included in the treaty of peace. They are constructive and fundamental."

Conference Adopts Amended Report Of Labor Envoys

PARIS, April 11.—The report of the committee on international legislation, which drafted a programme to govern international regulation of employment conditions, was adopted by the peace conference to-day, with amendments proposed by Georges Nivelle, minister without portfolio in the British Cabinet, and one of the representatives of his country on the labor conference.

When Mr. Barnes was recognized he offered a motion approving the draft of a convention to create a permanent organization for the promotion of international labor conditions and requesting the various governments to nominate delegates forthwith.

Other Changes Urged

A series of amendments proposed by the British members also was presented by Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes would extend the period for ratification of labor proposals to eighteen months instead of one year. Another of the amendments followed:

"In framing an act of recommendation or draft of a convention of general application the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries. The proceedings were largely formal, with speeches by Mr. Barnes, of Colliard and M. Vandervelde, representing British, French and Belgian labor interests.

permanent organizations would be held at Washington next October. This announcement brought President Wilson to his feet with the assurance that such a labor gathering in the American capital would be given the warmest welcome and support.

Wilson Praises Gompers
President Wilson again spoke briefly, paying a warm tribute to the part played by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in preparing the report.

The motion adopting the report provides that each government shall appoint four delegates to attend the conference in October. Two of these delegates will represent the government, one of them the employers, and one the employees, including one woman, on questions affecting women. The Italian delegate, Signor Barisani, and the Japanese, Baron Makino, and two delegates from India spoke before a special session in their countries. The Cuban, Bolivian and Ecuadorian delegates also spoke.

President Wilson said he regretted the absence in America of Mr. Gompers, and it pleased him presenting the views of the American people, which he so largely represented.

The report, with the amendments, was then approved without division and the session adjourned.

The international labor conference is to meet at least once annually and consist of four representatives from each state, including two representing the government, one the employers and one the workers. Each delegation may have two advisers, one of whom must be a woman.

Voting to Be Individual
When questions affecting women are under discussion the voting shall be individual, and not the traditional procedure of voting. Employers and employees must be able to express their views on complete freedom and frankness if the conference is really to be representative of all concerned with industry, the report says.

The programme will embrace the principle of the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week, prevention of unemployment, women's employment before and after child birth, women and children's employment during the night, limiting in general, the minimum age for the employment of children, the extension of the international conventions adopted at Bern in 1906, prohibition of night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Neutrals Plead With Allies to Feed Petrograd

Scandinavian and Swiss Delegates Ask Wilson and Hoover to Send Supplies to Russia at Once

PARIS, April 11.—Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian Food Commission to the United States, and several other prominent Scandinavians and Swiss subjects have been conferring with President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover, director general of inter-Allied relief, and other members of the Inter-Allied Relief Council in an effort to arrange for the feeding of the larger cities of Russia, especially Petrograd.

Yesterday President Wilson presented a proposition by the council of four to send food to Soviet Russia if the Bolsheviks ceased hostilities. This plan, however, met with serious opposition, particularly from the French, on the ground that it would constitute recognition of the Bolshevik government.

The proposed plan would have placed the food entirely under the control of a neutral commission, and, consequently, the American position on the revictualing of Soviet Russia would not constitute recognition on the part of the Entente. However, the French held it impossible to ask General Denikine and the Don Cossack governments to cease fighting, even if the Bolsheviks are willing. Dr. Nansen is anxious that the revictualing plan be adopted speedily, so that food ships can approach Petrograd as soon as the ice breaks up.

Dr. Nansen estimates the death rate at 200,000 monthly, directly or indirectly due to starvation. He says the world cannot stand idly by and watch women and children starve. Virtually all children of less than two years are now dead in Petrograd, according to Dr. Nansen, and conditions are beyond description in the orphan's homes and hospitals.

Mr. Hoover said that as all projects for feeding Russia involved political considerations, the first in order have invariably been referred to the Council of Four. His reports, he declared, supported Dr. Nansen's statement as to conditions in Russia.

Other Guarantees Wanted

M. Branting favors, in addition to a cessation of hostilities, that the Bolsheviks also be asked to guarantee the liberty of the press and of speech and the right to hold meetings.

The American Red Cross has repeatedly sought permission to sell food to the Bolsheviks, but heretofore the United States has vetoed the plan because it was unwilling to negotiate with the Bolsheviks.

Victory Loan Terms May Be Announced Monday

WASHINGTON, April 11.—All terms of the Victory Liberty Loan have been determined by the Treasury and probably will be announced Monday instead of awaiting Secretary Glas's speech at a loan rally in New York Tuesday night, it was announced here to-day.

Bavarian 'Red' Revolt Spreads; Baden Is Hit

Agitators Working in Karlsruhe and Mannheim to Establish New Soviet; Berlin Is Pessimistic

Troops Are Concentrated

Hoffman Plans to Oppose Munich Government; All-Day Tribunal Set Up

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—A revolutionary movement in Bavaria has spread to Baden, and agitators are working in Karlsruhe, Mannheim and other large towns, according to a Karlsruhe dispatch to the "Achtung Blatt," of Berlin.

The agitators are said to be attempting to start a revolution and to proclaim a Soviet republic in Baden. They would also unite Baden with the Bavarian Soviet government.

Revolutionary tribunals have been established in Munich, and twenty-eight judges sit in relays of seven throughout the day and night, says a dispatch to the "Moniteur." The sentences of the judges are carried out immediately.

The Central Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee for Bavaria has appointed a provisional Mandatary for Military Affairs. The dispatch says that all the newspapers have been placed under municipal control, the owners receiving no compensation.

Pessimism in Dispatches

Munich dispatches to the "Lokal Anzeiger," of Berlin, express extreme pessimism regarding the situation, and say that there are expectations in the Bavarian capital that there may be sanguinary fighting between the partisans of the three governments.

The Hoffmann government is declared to be holding large bodies of troops in readiness at Passau and Freising for use against the Communists.

Augsburg has been cut off from food and news from Munich. The "Lokal Anzeiger" is in receipt of other Bavarian advices stating that the Communist council in Munich was in session until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and that it elected a new Central Council, the councilmen comprising five workmen and five soldiers, with Herr Klatz, a bricklayer, as president.

The Communist leader, Lewin, refused to join the council.

Eleven Hostages Taken

During the night the Communists took eleven hostages from the ranks of the trade union leaders, the "Lokal Anzeiger" reports ad. They forced their way to the main police station, disarmed the police and took the police commissioners and sergeants as hostages.

BERLIN, April 10.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Munich revolutionary council has ordered the immediate release of all prisoners of war in Bavaria. The order frees thousands of Russian prisoners, including the Russian Communist Axelrod.

The council which has been in charge of the Munich banks has been getting into trouble through decrees issued by its leader, a twenty-four-year-old student named Foller. The council had ordered that the wages of all persons have continued to be paid in full. It also closed the banks, causing excitement among the depositors who were unable to withdraw their money.

Former Maniac Appointed

Dr. Adolf Lapp, a Nuremberg paper says, has been appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the new Bavarian government.

Claims in Abatement of Income and Profits Taxes

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prescribed a form of bond (No. 1124) for use by taxpayers who desire to file claims in abatement under sections 214 (a) (12) and 234 (a) (14) of the Revenue Act of 1918.

Copies furnished on request.

American Surety Company
OF NEW YORK
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Savannah Branch, 185 Montague St.

varian Cabinet. In describing his career, the paper says that he was twice confined in an insane asylum for megalomania. Dr. Lapp worked for the Imperial Political Department during the war and organized the defeatist revolutionary movement in Italy.

Sims Goes to Newport To Head Naval College

Rear Admiral Sims resumed the presidency of the Naval College at Newport to-day, from which post he was taken two years ago to lead America's mightiest fleet to victory. He left New York yesterday morning, accompanied by his wife.

A few naval officers wished him good speed at the Grand Central Terminal, but there was no demonstration. Lieutenant Commander Thomas B. Hailer, representing Rear Admiral Glennon, commander of the Third Naval District, was present.

Mackensen Officers Aid Hungarian Reds in Organizing Army

LONDON, April 11.—A number of former officers of the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen, a wireless dispatch from Berlin says, have entered the service of the Hungarian Bolshevik government. They will aid in the formation of a Red army.

A dispatch from Budapest says the plan of the Hungarian Central government for placing separate industries under one responsible directing head

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